amelioration. It would be better if education were made compulsory among them coupled with religious education, and that was a sure means of spreading education in the community.

Mr. Devan Krishnaru (Member, Jenmi, Quilon Division) said that their backwardness in point of education would be apparent from the fact that they were unable to nominate one from among them qualified for membership in the Legislative Council. To remedy such a state of affairs, special schools, with provision for religious education, should be started freely. There was necessity for such a school at Chengannur, which would serve the neighbouring taluks of Mavelikara and Tiruvalla. They were prepared to give the required site and construct a building. The students should be exempted from the payment of fees.

Dewan.—Fee concessions are allowed to those who are backward in point of education and at the same time poor. I think the Malayala Brahmins are not, as a class, poor.

The Member said that the wealth of the Malayala Brahmins depended on michavaram. If full fee concessions could not be granted, their students might be given half-fee concessions at least as an incentive to their going to school. Special scholarships to their students in the College Classes might also be granted. Those of their youths who had failed in the School Final Examination might be subjected to an entrance examination and then admitted to the Pleadership Class. Capable young men should be entertained in the subordinate ranks of the Devaswom service. Money hoarded in the temples should be spent on account of their education in particular.

Dewan.—The idea of hoarded wealth in temples is a misconception. The Sri Padmanabha Swami's temple does not come under the State Budget. All other Devaswoms have not as much wealth in them as you probably imagine.

Mr. Trivikramar Vasudevar (Member, Jenmi, Padmanabhapuram Division) said that one or two more special schools, similar to that at Mannadi, should be opened for the Malayala Brahmins, at Chengannur and Kumaranalloor. The community was prepared to give sites and buildings, and one among them had already allotted property to the worth of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose. If the Government were to induce the rich among the community through a responsible officer, sufficient funds would be forthcoming. Entertainment of their youths in the Government service in the Registration, Devaswom or similar departments, would be an inducement to their education. The Member then said that another way of raising funds for their education was by devoting the hoarded wealth in the Ooranma Devaswoms for the purpose. He added that an enquiry into the difficulties in the promulgation of education among them, as desired by the previous speaker, was necessary.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

122. Grievances of the Ezhavas in respect of admission into certain Government schools.

Mr. N. Kumaran Asan (Member, Nominated) thanked the Dewan for showing special attention in redressing the educational grievances of the Ezhavas and for the entertainment of two Ezhava youths as clerks in the Secretariat. Proceeding to his subject, he said that there remained only ten elementary schools for boys which were not thrown open to members of the Ezhava community.

Dewan.—One of these has since been opened to them, so that there are only 9 more schools in which they are not admitted at present.

The Member admitted that the Government were doing everything that was possible. The progress of education during the last year was marked and all the depressed classes showed a healthy rise in the number of their children attending schools. His main complaint in the current year was in respect of the admission of their girls into Government schools. During the last year, not even one school was thrown open to the Ezhava girls. Their girls did not get admission to some of the

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schools which were already declared open to them. The Haripad girls' school was an instance. Though the Government overruled the objections raised by the *thantri*, their girls were not admitted into the school.

Dewan.—There was a *kavu* near this school, and the Government have ordered its removal. The Dewan Peishkar, Quilon, will do the needful, if the objection has not yet been removed.

The Member then requested that admission of their girls into the Haripad school might be ordered from the beginning of the next school-year. In respect of the remaining schools, he said that he would bring to the notice of the Educational authorities, from time to time, the names of the schools which might be thrown open to their girls. It was only the sentimental objection of others that stood in the way and the same should be permanently removed.

Dewan.—Special attention will be paid to this matter.

The Member next spoke about the exclusion of Ezhavas from the Caste Hindu Hostel and the Sanskrit College. The Ezhava students of the College classes felt their exclusion from the hostel keenly as it was not possible to procure for them decent accommodation anywhere in the town. The exclusion of Ezhavas from the Sanskrit College had forced them to go abroad for the study of Sanskrit. The Sanskrit College in Malabar conducted by Punnasseri Nampi had a good number of its students from the Ezhavas of Travancore. The proficiency of the Ezhavas in Sanskrit was evidenced by the good number of candidates from among them passing the recent Munshi Test. He therefore prayed that the Sanskrit College might be thrown open to all classes of His Highness' subjects.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

123. Educational grievances of the Mahomedans of Travancore.

Mr. Gnaniyar Sahib Taha Sahib (Member, T. I. C., Nagercoil) said that the Arabic munshis now appointed in Mahomedan schools were not proficient in that language. He suggested that only persons of approved merit and sound scholarship should be appointed as munshis because a correct knowledge of the language and of its pronunciation was essential for its teaching. A qualified Inspector of Mahomedan Schools should be appointed to supervise the work of those munshis. A graduate with Arabic as his optional language might be preferred and one should be obtained from British India, if a qualified man was not available here.

Mr. Pitcha Vava Sahib (Member, Nominated) said that the Mahomedan conference held last year had awakened the members of the community and that efficient work in the promotion of their education was being turned out by the local committees formed as a result of the conference. He said that more Mahomedan schools should be started and Arabic munshis appointed in them as also in some of the departmental schools attended by a sufficiently large number of Mahomedans. A Mahomedan graduate should be appointed as Inspector of Mahomedan Schools to supervise the teaching of Arabic. He urged the desirability of opening a secondary school for Mahomedans at Alleppey and of appointing a Mahomedan graduate as its headmaster. The local committees should be required to open one school under each of them during the current year. In conclusion, he proposed that the holding of a conference of the representatives of each of the local committees at least once in two years would be conducive to the development of Mahomedan education.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

124. Free education of the Mahomedans.

Mr. Kochu Hassan Kunju (Member, Nominated) said that, with a view to the advancement of education among the Mahomedans, the pupils of that community attending departmental schools should be given the benefit of a total remission of fees, instead of the half-fee concessions now granted. Two or three Mahomedan Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders should be given scholarships for higher studies. Those of their community, who had English education, should be given posts befitting their qualifications, as an incentive to others in educating their children.

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